## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

#### What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

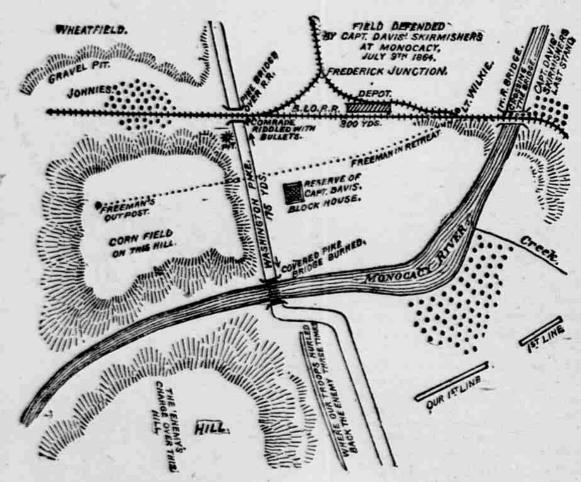
The Editor would be glad to receive articles of from 3,000 to 6,000 words, or serial papers of greater length, for publication on the first page of, and written exclusively for, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The subjects submitted should be of interest to the veterans in general, and should be treated with especial regard to historical accuracy of statement. Articles on the behavior of some particular regi-ment or brigade on some field whereon it dis-tinguished itself, in some campaign in which it took a prominent part, in some siege wherein it acted defensively or offensively; reminiscences of prison life, the march or the camp; personal adventures, all such are solicited. Shorter papers, of from 500 to 1,000 words, and of the same character, are also desired for Fighting Them Over. All articles will receive consideration, and if available will have insertion. Stamps should be inclosed if it is desired that the manuscript be returned if un-

#### A DAY'S SKIRMISH.

Monocacy, and Says It Saved Washington.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On the morning of July 9, 1864, when a part of the Third Division, Sixth Corps, stood in front Md., the writer, with upwards of 75 others, soldierly bearing. was detailed early in the morning for the skirmish-line, under command of Capt. Geo.

E. Davis, of my regiment-the 10th Vt. We went across the river, and deployed in circular form, extending from the Washington Pike Bridge along the pike around



my left, only a few feet away.

stringers, top of the plank-which was a head. large square stick of timber-firing over it, then lying low to reload, until after awhile the heat became so intensely hot I moved into the ditch with Douse, and we those on camp guard the night before breakdug a pit, throwing the dirt in front of us | ing camp, and a very hard night he had of with our plates, against some rails that it. Thinking the whole regiment were inthe sand so we could sit and partly stand, movement almost unnerved him. and at the same time be protected from

to swim the river or cross the railroad

time hurled back defeated.

been carried off, wounded, and every time I

or go whistling past.

some 200 yards to our left, in the cornfield.

As I neared the depot and looked back along the railroad I saw one of my comrades under the Pike Bridge fighting a dozen Johnnies charging down the railroad toward him. He was riddled with lead.

bend in the river a few rods below,

the railroad, after getting across, and I fired one or two shots more, and heard the order: "Every man for himself!" I arrived at the Relay House the next evening.

my escape a miracle; and of the heroic com-

Bridge that I and others might be spared.

BREAKING THEM IN. The 47th Ill. Went to War Amid Varying

Emotions and Circumstances,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: About the middle of August, 1861, John Bryner, of getting the requisite number, and the follow- times. ing companies were soon under discipline in camp of instruction, Camp Lyon, Peoria: Co. A, Capt. Cromwell; Co. B, Capt. Joseph B. Miles; Co. C, Capt. Thrush; Co. D, Capt. Townsend; Co. E, Capt. S. R. Baker; Co. F, Capt. -; Co. G, Capt. Harman Andrews; Co. H, Capt. Gordon; Co. I, Capt. Jackman; Co. K, Capt. Deford.

The regiment was known as the 47th Ill. The field and staff officers were Col. John Bryner, Lieut.-Col. D. B. Miles, Maj. Thrush, Surg. G. L. Lucas, Adj't Chester Andrews, Quartermaster Wm. Stewart.

cers, as they were supposed to be posted as to | existence. all the rudiments of war, and were looked up to by the rest of us as oracles as regarded Vermonter Recalls the Fierce Fighting at military matters. They were not slow in Comrade Kitchin's query as to what became they "knew it all."

of Gen. Jubal Early's much superior force in used by the sentries at the gate, who aimed had the tree cut down and shipped to Phila- do not claim to have done all the fighting, numbers on the battlefield of Monocacy, to impress visitors with their dignity and delphia, his home.

The camp guards were armed with formidable clubs, and it appeared to be the main | cord cut about four feet long-was left in my queer-looking sentinels and their "deadly" eral's Headquarters. While thus in my weapons of offense and defense.

I call to mind a young boy not yet out of towards the river some distance above the | his teens, who thought that to let anyone escape would result in court-martial and in-I was posted on the Pike Bridge over the stant death. He was on guard at one time,

railroad with Geo. Douse in the ditch at when one of the mischievous ones tried

I lay alongside and behind one of the and fired his club at him, barely missing his

enemy, under cover of artillery fire, to drive | into Alton, Ill. us from our position, hoping to gain the pike, and proceed on their way to Washington. This, at the time, was miserably

thrown in to protect it. Here we saw a ruse of the enemy-their who went to our rear; but we could not long be deceived by their dress. We opened protection, but they did not withdraw en- Duty Serg't, S. Hosselton.

Towards 11 o'clock another effort was made to dislodge us, and Gen. Lew Wallace, in the service; but, not being so well acin command, ordered the Pike Bridge, over | quainted with them, I cannot answer for the river, burned, which left the skirmish- them. Co. G, though, had the reputation ers under Capt. Davis cut off from the rest of being the best foragers in the regiment. of our troops, with no way of retreat except | All this in passing.

The enemy shortly moved a large part off by the Buckeystown road, a mile east of us, to a ford below, crossed, formed line-of-bat- awaiting his return. tle, and charged our men on the other side

shooters, firing from concealment in trees | water. and grainfields, where we could not locate

let would hit the rail, embankment of dirt. I was called in to the reserve, and Corp'l Wright sent to post me as a videt outpost, and relieve the comrade on duty there,

As we came to this comrade, Wright stretched up to take observations, and was shot through the head. We carried him back to the reserve, and I returned to the outpost alone just in time to see in the distance across the river the enemy on their each day. fourth charge, with as many lines-of-battle. On and on I saw them come, and our spection. After dinner we were marched to southwards to waylay them that night, they troops were being withdrawn. I heard Lieut, Wilkie calling to me to come in quickly. As I crossed the pike I saw our not get excused, and were not on the sick reserve on the railroad bridge, and a little list, had to attend these services. Last but in the rear was Lieut. Wilkie urging me

I sped on, paying no heed to the orders to halt. I reached the bridge and, stepping from tie to tie, crossed over in safety under a crossfire from others of the enemy at the

Capt. Davis ordered us to fall in behind

As I look back to that day I can but think tion. Just here let me say that at the time rate covering my retreat, who, riddled with receive \$11 per month and clothing; conselead, sacrificed his life there under the Pike

and detained for 36 hours, at an awful sac- owed the U. S. for overdrawn clothing again. it was at Philip Kearny, then Dakota references. rifice of life to both sides, allowing barely time for the First and Second Divisions of

We were at length ordered to board the cars for somewhere, which we would know | the afternoon, and continued to about 5 when we got there. The writer was one of

but we did not pull out of the depot until | to give anything like a write-up of this little About 8 o'clock a dash was made by the almost night. The next morning we pulled Co. G was first organized in Marshall

defended. Early hoped by a forced march to | where it was recruited to its full quota. | ville, La., July 25, 1865.-L. H. Coon, Co. | miles, and were corralled by a large body capture it before reinforcements could be | Officers were elected, and it was admitted to | A, 11th Mo. Cav., Snohomish, Wash. the regimental organization.

The officers elected were: Capt., H. Anskirmishers, dressed in our uniform, driving drews; First Lieut., W. H. Armentrout; before them some pickets of 100-days men, | Second Lieut., Abel Bradley; First Serg't, C. J. Carson; First Duty Serg't, Walter Scott; Second Duty Serg't, H. R. McGarrah; fire, and made them seek hiding-places for Third Duty Serg't, John Bommer; Fourth

Now, this company and regiment were no better or no worse than hundreds of others | Past." The old and faded letter of 34 years

We ran to St. Louis and disembarked, and bridge, 40 feet in the air, stepping from tie | were marched up to Gen. Fremont's Headquarters, where the Colonel reported for or- the north side of the Rappahannock, and was ders, while we stood in the hot sun that | raiding toward Fairfax Courthouse, and aim-Sunday morning for more than an hour ing to destroy the Orange & Alexandria Rail-

Here was displayed the first instance of strategy by either officers or men. The them. Gen. Thos. L. Kane's Brigade, of Again and again, with two and three Colonel, upon his return, ordered the comlines-of-battle did they charge, to be each pany commanders to examine the canteens eral weeks at Fairfax Station, and when of the men, some of whom had surrep-Now the skirmishers were busy, for they | titiously left the ranks and had their canwere being pressed by the enemy's sharp- teens filled with something stronger than On the same sunny afternoon it crossed the

Capt. Andrews, who had been a Mexican soldier, emptied the canteens containing in the woods, a few miles south of Dumfries. I was now left alone, my comrade having | water, but returned undisturbed those filled with whisky, remarking afterward that it raised my head above a certain rail a bul- was a pity to waste so much good whisky, which we might need so badly later on.

We were finally bundled off to Benton Barracks, a camp of instruction some seven and bright, the night was cold and uncommiles north of the city. We arrived after fortable, and the men suffered greatly because noon, hot and footsore. The accommoda- of the want of fire and their being forbidden tions here were better than at Camp Lyon, to stir around for any purpose. but the citizens were not so well disposed as

We had no guard duty to perform, but had to keep our barracks and grounds policed, and drill from two to four hours however, the Confederate cavalry had been

On Sunday morning we had company ina chapel to listen to a dry sermon by a dr Chaplain from a dry text. All who could not least was dress-parade, which I forgot to mention as one of our daily duties.

We drew our clothing one evening. If Barnum could have seen us the next morning he would have begun negotiations with and conveying off such stores as they found us at once for a place in his museum. The at Fairfax Station, burning buildings and shortest man in the company drew (acci- cars, and capturing and carrying off stuff and took a part of the horses' corn, and that was dentally, of course,) the longest pants in the | men from our camp. pile, while the tall men looked as if they had got up in a hurry and jumped too far through their breeches. Some drew caps that over- | way south some of Gen. Kane's staff took a came them to a degree that, had it not been for their ears and the tops of the caps, would have covered their faces entirely. resembling pieces of artillery, and ran them Others drew them so small that they just out into an open place on the hills overlook-

sat on top of their heads. After a lot of "swapping," we got everything adjusted to a fair degree of satisfacof our enlistment it was understood we would quently, we did not hold back on the drygoods line on account of the expense; but The veterans of the Third Division, Sixth at the annual settlement we discovered an Corps, believed then-and they believe it error in the account, as our "Uncle" only to-day-that Washington was saved from allowed us about \$45 per annum for clothing, capture by their heroic struggle and defeat | and all overdrafts had to be refunded out of at Monocacy; for, let it be remembered, our pay. A number of us did not draw

A few days after drawing clothing we were marched down to St. Louis with our knapour Sixth Corps to be thrown into Washing- | sacks filled with our extra clothing, blankets, on from in front of Petersburg in the nick etc.; haversacks with one day's rations; canteens filled-with water this time, and firing party." Who can say what the damage to the muskets, with all the paraphernalia there-Union cause might not have been had the unto belonging. Then we were promptly

and agony which we endured that day. Our shoulders were terribly galled, but we

had our arms. It was well for us that we did not know at the time that they were more destructive at the breech than at the muzzle. They Peoria, Ill., assisted by D. B. Miles and were an arm of the old Belgian style, and others, began to recruit a regiment under | instead of using the ordinary percussion cap, the call for 300,000 men for three years, or | were provided with a fuse and arrangement during the war. They soon succeeded in similar to the old flintlock of Revolutionary

KLEFFMAN, Co. G, 47th Ill.

THAT HISTORIC TREE. A Comrade Who Thinks It Was Made Into

Furniture. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As doubt several times has been cast upon the Appo-

I believe the wood was made into furniture, which is now in Philadelphia. In answer to impressing upon our minds the fact that of the tree between the time he broke off the mistaken as regards the Sixth Corps, for we limb and his second visit to the spot where The only arms in camp, except the officers' he picked up the chips, I would acquaint side-arms, were two old, rusty flint-locks him of the fact that a certain Union General

While it was awaiting such shipment, the body and large limbs-about an eighth of a object of those not on duty to slip by these | charge for nearly six hours at the said Gencharge, I took my knife, and from a small piece which was split off while taking the large sticks from the wagon to the tent where it was placed, I made a small model of a book, and cut the name Grant on one

model attached to my watch chain. I believe the tree was a crab-apple, or something of that kind, growing wild. It was being a tree under which Gen. Lee was resting when Gen. Grant met him, and what became of it I am quite satisfied as to the fact. Perhaps the owner of the furniture will now speak .- J. H. WEATHERBE, 6th Wis., 21 Laugley Ave., Toronto, Canada.

A Band of Good Fighters. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It is a little strange that those who were once members of the 11th Mo. Cav. keep so quiet. Certainly they are not all dead. Scarcely a number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE but of St. Louis, was the Colonel, and John W. the State Maj. Brown hailed.

part in was fought about the latter part of regiment, the 8th Mo. Cav., and a portion of had in line about 1.500 sabers, and was com-

manded by Col. Geiger, of the 8th. The fight commenced about 3 o'clock in o'clock, when we drew off, leaving the Confederates in possession of the field, and returned to Davali's Bluff. The regiment lost several men killed and some wounded. Maj. engagement the regiment was commanded We finally embarked for the Sunny South, by Col. Stephens. No effort is here made any in which I ever participated."

Several years ago Col. Geiger died at his County, Ill., by Capt. Harman Andrews, and | Gen. Shelby died at his home in that State. | dition. One morning the 16th went out to moved to Camp Lyon, Peoria, in August, The regiment was mustered out at Green- get something to eat. We went about five

> ACROSS THE OCCOQUAN. How Raider Stuart Dodged an Ambush

and Laid Waste the Country. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your interesting issue of the 4th inst. is a letter written during January, 1863, at Fairfax Station, Va., under the heading of "Message from the ago will read like a "message of the past" to the few survivors of the 125th Pa. and of Geary's White Star Division. There was a Occoquan in January, 1863, which is not dis-

closed in the letter itself. Part of Stuart's cavalry had crossed to road. Stuart struck the 2d Pa. Cav. and some infantry near Dumfries, and routed Geary's Division, had been in camp for sev-Stuart's raid was in full operation the brigade was hastily dispatched toward Dumfries. Occoquan at Wolf Run Shoals, and at dark

went into bivouac on both sides of the road, The men were not permitted to make fires for coffee, and the utmost silence enjoined, in the belief that the Confederate cavalry would come that way and walk into the ambush set for it. Though the day was warm

Daylight came, but no enemy had walked into the trap, and the troops faced about and marched back to their camp in the woods about Fairfax Station. During our absence,

While we were crossing the Occoquan ordeal." were crossing the river higher up, going northwards towards Fairfax Station and Fairfax Courthouse. A few men had been left in the camp and at the Station. While we were waiting for the Confederate cavalry to fall into our carefully-prepared ambush. they were busy destroying a portion of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, gathering up

In other words, the boot was on the other leg when they got through with it. On the couple of old wagons which they found at a farmhouse, placed a couple of logs on them ing the Occoquan River, as "quakers," to deceive the enemy, if any of his scouts should be in the neighborhood. If they were seen by the Confederates going north, they made no difference in their plans .- JOHN H.

An Indian Massacre.

George Webber, Co. C, 27th U.S., Kelat, Ky., says: "I saw a statement that Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, introduced a bill for a monument for the fallen soldiers and Col. Fetterman of the Indian massacre Territory. Old Kearny is in Nebraska. There were 81 killed, in place of 86. It was Dec. 21, not 26th. We buried them Dec. 25, as I was there. I was one of the

"Children Teething." battle of Monocacy not been fought?—
DANIEL B. FREEMAN, Co. G, 10th Vt.,
4000 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

diffuse belonging. The work is the work product the work product the work product the work in the color of the work in the English language atrong enough to portray or describe the anguish five cents a bottle. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Compades All Along the

Cedar Creek. It would be well to say here that before we were brought into an engagement we received Enfield rifled muskets.—Samuel Dec. 10 there was a communication signed: 'John Brogan, TSty. I., Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, commanded by Col. Joseph E. Hamblin. The brigade was composed of the 2d Conn. H. A., 65th N. Y., 121st N. Y., 95th and 96th Pa. Will Comrade Brogan kindly inform us which of these was designated as the 1st L. I.? For he says it ceased to exist from that date. Brogan mattox apple tree, it is time someone who is | claims to have been left general guide of the able to prove the existence of that same tree | Sixth Corps at Cedar Creek. He is mis-There were a few three-months men in the gave such reasonable evidence as would taken, for the Second Division was the exregiment, principally non-commissioned offi- satisfy all that it had a real (and still has) treme left of all infantry in that historic fight-Bidwell on the left, Grant in the

enter, and Warner on the right. "Comrade Brogan says our line faced east and fought in that direction. He is again fought south-southwest. He is again at fault when he says that Getty's Division claims to have done all the fighting. We neither any of the running, only what we did in changing from right to left of our army in time to let them 'buck' up against the men who drove them from Marye's Hights, and against the brigades that fought and hurled them back at Fort Stevens.

"Bidwell's Brigade fought Hays's Brigade, of Gordon's Division, composed of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th La. I met the Colonel of one of those regiments at Danville, Va., in May, 1865, and he told me they side and Lee on the other. I now have this | left 200 dead on that little eminence where they first encountered the White Cross. Here Getty's Division fought Gordon, Ramseur, and Pegram, unaided. In each of about 10 inches in diameter. As to there their three fierce charges upon our division we paralyzed them to that extent that when the First and Third Divisions had fallen back, and we were being outflanked, the 2d Vt., deployed as skirmishers, held the rebels in check, so that we took all our wounded -in fact, everything-with us, and at our leisure, to our new position. Gen. Getty had said this pike must be held at whatever cost, and held it was."

Willich's Brigade. A. E. Rice, Co. K, 15th Wis., Willner, Minn., says: "A. J. Gleason, Adjutant, 15th what mention is made of some Missouri regi- Onio, in an article on "Confusion of Names," ment. This regiment was made up of good | as to New Hope Church, Dallas, and Pickmaterial; about half of it was recruited and ett's Mill, in your issue of Feb. 11, says organized at St. Joseph; the other half in | Willich's Brigade was composed at that time the southwestern portion of the State, and of the 15th and 49th Ohio, 32d Ind. and 89th ganized at Benton Barracks. W. D. Wood, Ill. There were other regiments belonging to Willich's Brigade that seem to have passed Stephens, of the same city, was the Lieuten- out of Comrade Gleason's memory. I have ant-Colonel. Maj. L. C. Pace was from St. | a very distinct recollection of the Pickett's Joseph. I do not know from what part of Mill engagement, as a rebel bullet found its the State Maj. Brown hailed.

The last engagement this regiment took made by Willich's Brigade.

"Our regiment, the 15th Wis., belonged August, 1864, on the prairie about 10 miles to Willich's Brigade, and lost a greater per south of Duvail's Bluff, Ark. Here this cent. in killed and wounded that day (May 27) than in any of the 17 engagements the to the 9th Iowa Cav., met Gen. Jo Shelby's regiment participated in. Gen. Willich was badger him. The sentry suddenly turned Brigade, about 4,000 strong. Our brigade shot through the breast at Resaca while standing in the front line-of-battle at the left of the 15th Wis. The General had just called attention to a puff of smoke from a tree just back of the rebel line, and exclaimed, 'I will give any man \$5 who will bring down that Johnny.' I agree with Comrade Gleason that Gen. Woods d d not go far enough to the left to turn the crossed the end of it, and soon had a hole in | tent on desertion, the least noise or unusual | Pace was wounded in the arm. In this | rebel line. He certainly led us into one of the hottest contests, for the time at least, of

> Powder River. H. Linebaugh, Moline, Kan., writes: "Say to Reuben Brown, 16th Kan., that I rememhome in Springfield, Mo. A few weeks ago | ber something of that Powder River expeof Indians. The 12th Mo. came to our rescue, and saved our scalps. We had been | if your claim has been rejected, or if you living on mule meat and hungered for have been dropped from the rolls or something better. But that band of Indians sharpened our appetites till we were quite well satisfied with just plain mule steak. I would like to hear from some of the members of the old 16th."

> Put the Flag in Their Care. H. A. Keve, Co. E. 7th Ill., Albilene, Kan., writes: "I wonder if any of your readers remember the presentation of the National colors to the regiment of colored troops orvein of grim humor in that raid across the ganized at Corinth, Miss., in 1862. It was an incident full of interest and very signifi- the war, either in Army or Navy, or

"A contraband camp had been formed in the vicinity of Corinth, into which had been | ing the war from 1861-5, write to usplaced such of the colored people of the adjacent region as had sought protection within our lines. That they might be made self-supporting as far as possible, white men were placed in charge, under whose direc- should write to us for our tion they cultivated a large plantation. The opportunity offered for enlisting a regiment was seized as soon as the grant of authority for record of Military or Naval

could be obtained. "Many hundreds composing the garrison were present. Col. M. M. Bane, of the 50th Ill., in an address, presented the regiment with its flag. He placed it in the hands of the Color-Sergeant, with the admonition to bear it aloft as the sign of their deliverance from bondage and restoration to manhood. The black man, less equipped in polished sentences, was not a whit behind the eloquent Colonel in his grasp of the subject and comprehension of its meaning to his race. With much feeling, he spoke of his gratitude that the flag which through 244 years of unrequited servitude had been to his race a symbol of oppression was now placed in their hands for defense, and he felt authorized for his regiment to pledge a devotion to their new responsibility equal to any

Fowls Were Scarce. E. H. Colcord, Vinton, Iowa, says: " think Gen. Sherman's imagination must have been great if he could see turkeys and chickens on the table at Knoxville, Dec. 3 to 5. I was there, and I know that I was short of rations of any kind. I know we had bread with brick-dust and pieces of brick in it, and I heard one of the bakers say that he swept the mill to get every kernel of wheat that could be got. I know some of the boys only two ears to the feed. The 112th Ill. had good foragers, but they could not find any turkeys."

Scattering.

Mary C. Boman, Sanborn, N. Y., writes: "My husband, Adam Boman, a German, went to the war as a private in Co. K. 12th N. Y. He enlisted at Batavia, N. Y. He never returned. The Adjutant-General's Office reports that he was captured by the Confederates at Culpeper, Va., Oct. 11, 1863, confined at Richmond, Vo., Oct. 14, 1863, and sent to Americus of Andersonville Prison. KEATLEY, Co. A, 125th Pa., St. Paul, Minn. Ga., Feb. 14, 1864. Nothing further has ever been heard from him. He left myself and an infant boy when he enlisted. Will any comrade who knows of his death kindly inform me."

"Veteran," care W. H. Lloyd, Box 67. Matawan, N. J., wants a home with a vet-Early's entire army was arrested, bruised, very much lucre on that pay day. We never of 1866. It was not at old Fort Kearny; do light work for his beard. He has good eran or in a veteran's family where he could Miss E. C. Bates, Sunderland, Mass., wishes

to say she is not the author of the poem

peared recently. Howard N. Legate, of Boston, wrote it, and by mistake it was ascribed to her.

just long enough to "eagle cast your eye" over THIS column before you advance on the NEXT.

THE ORIGINAL ARMY AND NAVY WAR VETERANS' BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

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2d Div., 10th A. C.



reduced.

WE ARE right on the ground and can give your

PERSONAL ATTENTION. If you want the present addresses of your old officers or comrades, or of the medical officers who treated you during of any Soldier or Sailor who served dur-

we can and will help you out. **EVERY COMRADE** 

SPECIAL BLANK Service, to be left with his 1862, under command of Col. James Wood, jr. family for future reference. Sent to all comrades

FREE OF COST.

Address all communications to our Washington office, and mention THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

ruary, 1865. The writer being a member of Co. F and present when the regiment was organized and mustered into the service for three years, or during the war, he knows it was on Dec. 25, 1863, at Camp Caine, Ill. Casper Knobel, 2069 East Cumberland of the "Pursuit and Capture of Jefferson | of disease, accidents, etc. Davis." He would like to hear, by mail. from anyone who will give a good price for

Capt. W. R. Reese, late of the Confederate army, Mount Pleasant, Tenn., has in his possession a handsome sword, claimed to have been taken from the body of the Lieutenant-Colonel, 22d Obio, who was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, in June, 1864. If the relatives of the Colonel will communicate with Capt. Reese, they will be able to procure the sword from him.

Matt F. Kippax, Columbia, Tenn., wants by mail, the song "Gay and Happy," which was sung at the beginning of the war. John Hodgden, 197 Prospect street, New Haven, Conn., wants to hear from a man named Crompton, sentenced to be shot and reprieved by President Lincoln. He has forgotten his full name. He resided in West Virginia at the time. Hodgden was detailed in the squad to shoot him.

Mrs. A. D. Mayfield, Box 12, Port Angeles. Wash., wants the song beginning, "I speak of the boys of Michigan." John W. Yates, Chetopa, Kan., has

Tupelo, July 14, 1864. It has on it the name of Capt. N. F. Davis, Co. I. Faulkner Regiment of Kentucky cavalry. Frederick Roth, 15th Iowa, Fort Madison, Iowa, has copies of a paper of 1770, which he will send to any address for 12 cents.

"Don't Tobacco-Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

Name of the little book just received-tells "One Country and One Flag," which apabout Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical cure for chewing, smoking, cigaret, or snuff habit. You run no physical or financial risk, for Notobac is absolutely guaranteed to George Jagger, Co. F, 17th Ill. Cav., Provo, sure or money refunded. Your druggist's got Utah, writes: "In your issue of Feb. 25 ap- It or will get it. Write for the book-mailed pears a statement that the last cavalry regi-ment sent out by Illinois was organized Feb-dians Mineral Springs, Ind. Agents wanted.

## THEIR RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services Various Commands.

[All communications for this column will receive due attention, and those found available used as soon as possible. Comrades should write very briefly and to the point, on one side of the paper only, and on matters of general interest. The number of Picket Shots which reach the Editor is so great that room cannot be found for all, how ever meritorious, and those chosen now canno find insertion for some little while. Stamps should be inclosed if it is desired that manuscript unavailable be returned. I

The 54th Pa.

The regiment was organized at Harrisburg,

Pa., in February, 1862, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the remaining men consolidated into a battalion of eight companies, which remained in the service until July 15, 1865. Col. Jacob M. Campbell was discharged, Sept. 3, 1864. Lient.-Col. John P. Linton was mustered out Feb. 3, 1865. Lieut.-Col. Albert P. Moulton was discharged May 30, 1865. Capt. Lewis Rehr was in command of the battalion when it was mustered out. At Lynchburg, Va., June 17, 1864, while in Mulligan's Division, Eighth Corps, the regiment lost 11 killed, 24 wounded and 12 missing. Its total loss in the service was five officers and 108 men killed in action and two officers and 137 men died of disease, in (Who were with You at the Front from 1861 to '65. prison, etc.

The 18th Wis. This regiment was organized at Milwankee, Wis., in January, February and March, 1862, to serve three years. It re-enlisted at the expiration of its term, and was retained in service until July 18, 1865. Col. James | Capt. Adams receiving a medal of honor for S. Alban died April 7, 1862, of wounds re- picking up a battle-flag when the colorceived in action at Shileh. Col. Gabriel Bonck resigned Jan. 4, 1864. During the remainder of its service the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Jackson. According to the report of the War Department, it participated in the follow- the colors and shouted, "Come on, boys; ing engagements: Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, follow me." The writer jumped forward to Jackson, Champion Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Allatoona, and Wise's thinks Tucker ought to have a medal, for Fork. Its total loss was four officers and 52 a braver man never lived. men killed, and two officers and 167 men died of disease, in prison, etc.

The 12th Wis. The 12th Wis. was organized at Madison, Wis., from Oct. 18 to Dec. 13, 1861, for the three-years' service. George E. Bryant was commissioned Colonel, and remained in command until the expiration of his enlistment, Nov. 6, 1-64, when he was mustered out. Many of the original members re-enlisted, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was retained until July 16, 1865. Col. James K. Proudfit, who s ceeded Col. Bryant, received the brevet of Brigadier-General, March 13, 1865. He was mustered out with the regiment. At Atlanta, Ga., while in Leggett's Division, Seventeenth Corps, the 12th Wis. lost 42 men killed, 147 wounded and 20 missing; total, 209. Nine of the wounded died immediately after the battle, making the actual number killed 51. Its total loss in the service was three officers and 93 men killed and three officers and 224 men died of disease, in prison, etc.

The 11th Wis. The regiment was organized at Madison, Wis., from Sept. 27 to Nov. 19, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term a large number of the men re-enlisted and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was retained in service until Sept. 4. 1865. Col. Charles L. Harris, who was commissioned in September, 1861, remained in command during the regiment's entire service, and was mustered out with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. The 11th Wis. suffered its heaviest loss at Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865, while in Garrard's Divis- 112-114 S. Hoyne Ave., ion, Sixteenth Corps. Col. Fox stated that 15 men were killed and 46 wounded in that engagement. The regiment also served in E. A. Carr's Division, Thirteenth Corps. Its total loss in the service was six officers and 80 men killed and four officers and 283 died of disease, accidents, in prisen, etc.

The 119th N. Y. The regiment was organized at New York City in September, 1862, for the three-years' service, and was mustered out June 7, 1865. Col. Elias Peisener was killed at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863. John T. Lockman was then commissioned Colonel, and commanded the regiment during the remainder of its service. He was brevetted Brigadier-General. The 119th left the State Sept. 6. 1862, and for a time served in the defenses of Washington. In October it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Elevcant to me, and marked a turning-point in any information in regard to the service 1864, it was transferred to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, in which it served during the remainder of its enlistment. Six officers and 66 men were killed in action or died of wounds, and two officers and 92 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc.

The 136th N. Y. The 136th N. Y. was organized at Portage, N. Y., in September, 1862, to serve three years, and remained in service until June 13, 1865. The regiment left the State Oct. 3. It served in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Corps, from October, 1862; in Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps, from April, 1864, until mustered out at Washington, D. C. Col. Wood received the brevet of Brigadier-General. At Resaca. Ga., the regiment lost 12 killed and 70 wounded. Its total loss in the service was two officers and 71 men killed in action or died of wounds and one officer and 91 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc. The 31st N. J.

The 31st N. J. was a nine-months regiment, organized at Kearney, N. J., Sept. 17 1862, and commanded by Col. Alexander P. Berthond. It served in Wadsworth's Division, First Corps, until June 24, 1863, when it street, Philadelphia, wants to sell his copy | was mustered out. Thirty-nine men died

The regiment was organized at Marietta. O., from July 30, 1861, to Aug. 31, 1861, for the term of three years. At the expiration of this term the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July 27, 1865. Col. George Crook, the first commander of the regiment, a graduate of West Point and an officer in the Regular Army, was promoted Brigadier-General, Sept. 7, 1862. Col. Melvin Clarke, the next commander, was killed in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Col. E. B. Andrews resigned, April 8, 1863. Col. William G. Jones, who succeeded Col. Andrews, was a graduate of West Point and an officer of the Regular Army. He was killed in action at Chickamauga, Sept. 19. 1863. Col. Hiram F. Duval, who received the brevet of Brigadier-General in March. 1865, was in command of the regiment at the time of muster-out. The command served in R. B. Hayes's Brigade, Duval's Division, Eighth Corps, and is given by Col. Fox as one of the 300 fighting regiments, leather pocketbook, found on the field of having lost four officers and 136 men killed and 163 men died. The total enrollment of the regiment was 1,540. The regiment lost heavily at Chickamauga while in Turchin's Brigade, Reynolds's Division, Fourteenth Corps. Twelve were killed, 65 wounded and 14 missing. The heaviest loss sustained by the command was at Missionary Ridge, while in Baird's Division, Fourteenth Corps. Among the other battles in which it lost heavily were Lewisburg, South Mountain, Winchester, Opequon and Cedar Creek.

> War Relics. Comrade A. B. Crowell, of Richmond, Va., is engaged in manufacturing canes, napkin rings, gavels, buttons, etc., from wood taken from Libby Prison and from the Seven Pines

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bearer fell, says he knows of others who did the same thing. At the second battle of Rull Ron, Capt. Lewis N. Tucker. Co. A, 18th Mass., when the colors were shot down, threw down his gun and picked up do so and received a ball in the neck. He

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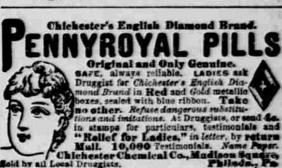
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A DDRESS WANTED.—Any member of Co. H 65th N. Y., in 1864 and 1885, will please address Daniel A. Webster, Riverside, R. L. 814-3t

W ANTED-Information of any comrade who was a convalescent from McClellan Hospital, Philadelphia, about December, 1864, and was sent to Dismounted Camp at Washington, D. C., where they performed Provost duty until 1865, or until discharged, that can give information of John Schlenger, Co. E. 25th N. Y. Cav., who was wounded in right arm and a convalescent from the above hospital. lst. Name of organization.

2d. Name of commander.

3d. When and how discharged.

Schlenger names the following comrades of Co. K.

25th N. Y. Cav.: John Burk, John Ruh, John Clemens,

but can give no other information.

Schlenger has lost his discharge, and is now an inmate of the County Infirmary. Information addressed to the undersigned will be greatly appreciated. John Decker, Hamilton, Butler Co., O. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

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